

Men's \$3.00
Wool Sweater Coats,
Assorted Colors, Choice,
\$2.00

One-Third Off on All

Men's Suits, Overcoats and Rain Coats

Not a garment reserved. All go in this sale at one-third off regular prices. Before this sale we were offering you these suits at less than you could secure them elsewhere, and making this reduction at this time gives you values that are positively great.

This is Your Opportunity, Don't Miss It!

Men's \$10.00 Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats, one-third off... \$6.67
Men's \$12.50 Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats, one-third off... \$8.34
Men's \$16.50 Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats, one-third off... \$11.00
Men's \$20.00 Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats, one-third off... \$13.33
Men's \$25.00 Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats, one-third off... \$16.67
Men's \$27.50 Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats, one-third off... \$18.33
Men's \$30.00 Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats, one-third off... \$20.00
\$30.00 Prince Albert and Full Dress Suits, one-third off... \$20.00
\$12.50 Tan Coat Top Coats, one-half off... \$6.25
\$15.00 Tan Coat Top Coats, one-half off... \$7.50

Manhattan Shirts, in assorted patterns of stiff bosom and negligee; \$1.50 grade, reduced to... **\$1.29**

Manhattan Shirts, in assorted patterns of stiff bosom and negligee; \$2.00 grade, reduced to... **\$1.69**

Men's Fancy Vests, worth from \$5.00 to \$6.00; special in this sale for... **\$1.95**

Men's Fine Underwear; lot composed of pure wool, silk mixed and fine lamb's wool fleece, worth from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per garment; your choice for... **98c**

E. & W. All- linen Collars, the 25c grade, 15c; 2 for... **25c**

25 dozen French Folded Silk Four-in-Hands, 50c grade; priced at... **35c**

Men's \$1.50 Gray Wool Sweaters reduced to... **\$1.00**

Liberal Reductions in Our Boys' Department

Our entire stock of Knickerbocker Suits and Overcoats for Boys, 5 to 17 years; also Russian Blouse and Sailor Blouse Suits for the little fellows are included in this sale at the following reduced prices:

Boys' \$4.00 Suits and Overcoats now... **\$2.73**

Boys' \$5.00 Suits and Overcoats now... **\$3.23**

Boys' \$6.00 Suits and Overcoats now... **\$4.23**

Boys' \$7.00 and \$7.50 Suits and Overcoats... **\$5.23**

Boys' \$8.50 and \$9 Suits and Overcoats now... **\$6.23**

Boys' \$10.00 and \$12.00 Suits and Overcoats now... **\$6.73**

400 pairs Boys' Plain Knee Pants, in blue, black and fancy patterns, \$1.50 grade, go in this sale at... **50c**

Boys' Plain Knee Pants, \$3, and \$4 quality... **\$1.75**

Boys' and Children's Heavy and Medium Weight Reefers and Top Coats offered in this sale at greatly reduced prices—

\$8.00 Reefers and Top Coats... **\$6.23**

\$7.50 Reefers and Top Coats... **\$5.23**

\$6.00 Reefers and Top Coats... **\$4.23**

\$5.00 Reefers and Top Coats... **\$3.73**

\$4.00 Reefers and Top Coats... **\$2.73**

Ladies' All-Wool
Fancy Weave Sweaters
\$3.50 Quality,
\$2.73



ROAD-BUILDING BIDS REJECTED

Pulaski County Highway Will Be Advertised With Others.

STATISTICS OF STATE DEBT

Old Records Being Searched. Exodus of Officers to Library.

All the bids recently submitted for the construction of the road in Pulaski county from the town of Pulaski to Macadam Crossing have been rejected. This action was taken because it was thought likely that more favorable prices can be secured on the larger contracts which are to follow and of which this proposed piece of road will be made a part.

This highway was decided upon before the late bond election was called, and was to be built out of the regular district road fund. At the election a bond issue of \$70,000, the proceeds to be expended in Pulaski Magisterial District, was ordered. It is felt that when the roads to be built from the sale of bonds are advertised the road already bid upon can be included in the estimates, with the result of considerable saving to the county. Contractors as a rule are averse to bidding on such small pieces of construction, since the expenses of establishing camps and of transporting machinery is no greater for a large contract than for a small one.

Surveys for the new lines of road in Pulaski District will be begun this week, under the direction of the State Highway Department.

A corps of engineers, working under the department, will begin making surveys to-morrow in Spotsylvania county on the roads to be built from the bond issue authorized there at the election held on November 2. Two magisterial districts—Richmond and Chancellor—are responsible for the payment of the bonds and will participate in the road improvements.

STATE DEBT MATERIAL

Attorney Lightfoot Securing Material for Special Master.

Attorney John B. Lightfoot, Jr., of Richmond, is completing the task of securing from the records of the Auditor of Public Accounts the information asked for on the State debt litigation by Special Master Charles E. Littlefield. The statistics in question include more specific details on the value and classification of personal property in this State in 1885, when West Virginia was created a State. This information was deemed necessary by the special master before he can make his report on the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. It will be complete within a few days.

State Printing Done Early.

Perhaps for the first time in the history of the State, the completed annual reports of State officials will be in all probability printed and bound in time to come to Richmond and take their place in the State House at the opening of the General Assembly before they leave Richmond at the close of the session.

This condition is due to the fact that the reports for the past year have been coming in more promptly than usual, while Public Printer Davis Bottom has rushed them to completion. Most of the separate reports have already been printed and distributed. But few now remain to be bound, including those of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Attorney-General, the Adjutant-General, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the State Health Department and the State Entomologists and Plant Pathologists.

Judge Buchanan Better.

Judge John A. Buchanan, of the Supreme Court of Appeals, who is convalescent at his home at Emory, expects to come to Richmond and take his seat on the March term of the court, which meets early in that month. Judge Buchanan's improvement has been steady since his operation at a hospital in Baltimore.

Moving State Offices.

The offices of the State Highway Commission were moved yesterday to quarters in the State Library Building to provide committee rooms for the General Assembly. A room at the southeastern corner of the old Library Building will be used as a drafting room, while about half of the large room until recently occupied by the State Auditor is being partitioned off for a general office.

The Department of Virginia Mil-

itary Records will occupy the room just across the hall from the Highway Commission. These removals, with those of the Commissioner of Labor, the Board of Charities and Corrections and the Registrar of the Land Office, will give what is believed will be ample room for committee purposes.

Pine Apple Show.

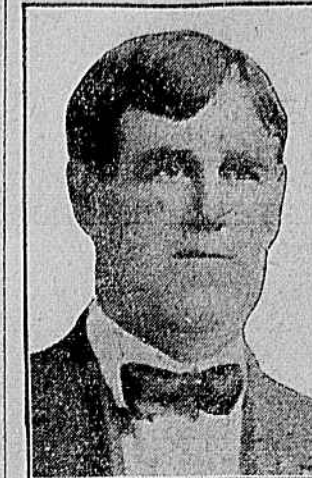
Commissioner of Agriculture Keiser, who has returned from attendance upon the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Winchester, was much pleased with the fine display of apples there. The fruit was, he says, as fine and attractive in appearance as the apples he saw at the recent show at Spokane, Wash., while it has a much better flavor than the Western product.

A force of men is busy fitting up the rooms in the Library annex, which will be occupied by Judge Samuel W. Williams, the new Attorney-General, after February 1. Major Anderson will not vacate his present quarters until he leaves "for good."

One orchard of fifteen acres yielded a crop worth \$7,000 during the past year, and has been sold for \$18,000.

Dr. John R. Guerrant was elected president of the society, succeeding W. Spruile, of Augusta county, under whose leadership the organization has reached a total membership of more than 500.

Bronchial Trouble Cured Weight Increased



MR. PAUL GASPARINE

Mr. Paul Gasparine, of 967 Columbus Avenue, New York City, praises Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for helping Mrs. Gasparine when in need of a tonic and for curing him of bronchial trouble after years of suffering. Not only has it cured him, but it has also improved his general health, and now he feels strong and vigorous again. He recommends it to all who suffer as he has.

Mr. Gasparine writes: "I take great pleasure in telling you that Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has cured me of a severe attack of bronchial trouble, from which I had suffered for years. It increased my weight, and I now feel well and strong again. I always keep Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey in the house, and can cheerfully recommend it to any one suffering as I did. My wife when in need of a tonic has also used your whiskey with excellent results."—Paul Gasparine, 967 Columbus Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has to its credit over fifty years of service. During this time it has brought health and happiness to thousands of homes. It is prescribed by doctors and recognized as a family medicine everywhere.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

is the greatest strength-builder and tonic stimulant known to medicine. By its invigorating effect upon the physical and nervous forces it rebuilds the weakened tissues in a gradual, healthy natural manner. It is an absolute cure and preventive of consumption, pneumonia, grip, bronchitis, coughs, colds, malaria, low fevers and all wasting, weakened, diseased conditions, if taken in time and in small doses as directed. It is invaluable for overworked men, delicate women and sickly children. It strengthens and sustains the system, is a promoter of health and longevity, makes the old young and keeps the young strong.

If in need of advice, write Medical Department, Duffy Malt Whiskey Company, Rochester, N. Y., stating your case fully. Our doctor will send you advice free, together with a valuable illustrated medical booklet, containing rare common sense rules for health, which you cannot afford to be without, and some of the many thousands of gratifying letters received from men and women in all walks of life, both old and young, who have been cured and benefited by the use of this great medicine and who continue to enjoy good health. It is sold by druggists, grocers and dealers, or direct, \$1.00 per large bottle.



MRS. PAUL GASPARINE



Compulsory Primary.

"The objection against the compulsory feature of the bill seems to be the most serious and the most generally and insistently urged. I cannot be indifferent to the opinion of so important and able journalists and persons of influence who are opposed to compulsion. Nevertheless I offer my reasons for why they are wrong."

"If it is true that the direct primary is the best and fairest method of nomination, if it gives to the States a better class of candidates and therefore better officials, why not make it compulsory? The Constitution gives the General Assembly the power of legislation. Upon what other theory can the expenses of a primary be paid out of the public funds, except that the primary is a governmental function, and if it is a governmental function, it should be paid by all responsible parties."

"If the State should compel parties to make nomination by primaries, what right has the State to say: 'You need not nominate by primary, but if you do, you must nominate by primary?'"

"If it is true that the direct primary is the best and fairest method of nomination, if it gives to the States a better class of candidates and therefore better officials, why not make it compulsory? The Constitution gives the General Assembly the power of legislation. Upon what other theory can the expenses of a primary be paid out of the public funds, except that the primary is a governmental function, and if it is a governmental function, it should be paid by all responsible parties."

"If the State should compel parties to make nomination by primaries, what right has the State to say: 'You need not nominate by primary, but if you do, you must nominate by primary?'"

"If it is true that the direct primary is the best and fairest method of nomination, if it gives to the States a better class of candidates and therefore better officials, why not make it compulsory? The Constitution gives the General Assembly the power of legislation. Upon what other theory can the expenses of a primary be paid out of the public funds, except that the primary is a governmental function, and if it is a governmental function, it should be paid by all responsible parties."

"If the State should compel parties to make nomination by primaries, what right has the State to say: 'You need not nominate by primary, but if you do, you must nominate by primary?'"

"If it is true that the direct primary is the best and fairest method of nomination, if it gives to the States a better class of candidates and therefore better officials, why not make it compulsory? The Constitution gives the General Assembly the power of legislation. Upon what other theory can the expenses of a primary be paid out of the public funds, except that the primary is a governmental function, and if it is a governmental function, it should be paid by all responsible parties."

"If the State should compel parties to make nomination by primaries, what right has the State to say: 'You need not nominate by primary, but if you do, you must nominate by primary?'"

"If it is true that the direct primary is the best and fairest method of nomination, if it gives to the States a better class of candidates and therefore better officials, why not make it compulsory? The Constitution gives the General Assembly the power of legislation. Upon what other theory can the expenses of a primary be paid out of the public funds, except that the primary is a governmental function, and if it is a governmental function, it should be paid by all responsible parties."

"If the State should compel parties to make nomination by primaries, what right has the State to say: 'You need not nominate by primary, but if you do, you must nominate by primary?'"

"If it is true that the direct primary is the best and fairest method of nomination, if it gives to the States a better class of candidates and therefore better officials, why not make it compulsory? The Constitution gives the General Assembly the power of legislation. Upon what other theory can the expenses of a primary be paid out of the public funds, except that the primary is a governmental function, and if it is a governmental function, it should be paid by all responsible parties."

"If the State should compel parties to make nomination by primaries, what right has the State to say: 'You need not nominate by primary, but if you do, you must nominate by primary?'"

"If it is true that the direct primary is the best and fairest method of nomination, if it gives to the States a better class of candidates and therefore better officials, why not make it compulsory? The Constitution gives the General Assembly the power of legislation. Upon what other theory can the expenses of a primary be paid out of the public funds, except that the primary is a governmental function, and if it is a governmental function, it should be paid by all responsible parties."

"If the State should compel parties to make nomination by primaries, what right has the State to say: 'You need not nominate by primary, but if you do, you must nominate by primary?'"

"If it is true that the direct primary is the best and fairest method of nomination, if it gives to the States a better class of candidates and therefore better officials, why not make it compulsory? The Constitution gives the General Assembly the power of legislation. Upon what other theory can the expenses of a primary be paid out of the public funds, except that the primary is a governmental function, and if it is a governmental function, it should be paid by all responsible parties."

"If the State should compel parties to make nomination by primaries, what right has the State to say: 'You need not nominate by primary, but if you do, you must nominate by primary?'"

"If it is true that the direct primary is the best and fairest method of nomination, if it gives to the States a better class of candidates and therefore better officials, why not make it compulsory? The Constitution gives the General Assembly the power of legislation. Upon what other theory can the expenses of a primary be paid out of the public funds, except that the primary is a governmental function, and if it is a governmental function, it should be paid by all responsible parties."

"If the State should compel parties to make nomination by primaries, what right has the State to say: 'You need not nominate by primary, but if you do, you must nominate by primary?'"

"If it is true that the direct primary is the best and fairest method of nomination, if it gives to the States a better class of candidates and therefore better officials, why not make it compulsory? The Constitution gives the General Assembly the power of legislation. Upon what other theory can the expenses of a primary be paid out of the public funds, except that the primary is a governmental function, and if it is a governmental function, it should be paid by all responsible parties."

"If the State should compel parties to make nomination by primaries, what right has the State to say: 'You need not nominate by primary, but if you do, you must nominate by primary?'"

"If it is true that the direct primary is the best and fairest method of nomination, if it gives to the States a better class of candidates and therefore better officials, why not make it compulsory? The Constitution gives the General Assembly the power of legislation. Upon what other theory can the expenses of a primary be paid out of the public funds, except that the primary is a governmental function, and if it is a governmental function, it should be paid by all responsible parties."

"If the State should compel parties to make nomination by primaries, what right has the State to say: 'You need not nominate by primary, but if you do, you must nominate by primary?'"

"If it is true that the direct primary is the best and fairest method of nomination, if it gives to the States a better class of candidates and therefore better officials, why not make it compulsory? The Constitution gives the General Assembly the power of legislation. Upon what other theory can the expenses of a primary be paid out of the public funds, except that the primary is a governmental function, and if it is a governmental function, it should be paid by all responsible parties."

Parlor Car Seats to New York.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

Parlor car seats on Pennsylvania Railroad express train to New York, leaving Washington at 3 P. M. daily, can now be obtained in Richmond at the city ticket office of the R. F. and P. R. Connecting train leaves Richmond at 12:01 P. M.

POWERS OF EARTH IN HOPELESS TASK

(Continued From Page One—Column 2.)

testants. Britain has a strong case. She cannot feed her people if her food supplies are interrupted on the seas. The fear of starvation would instantly create panic, and general pillage of food supplies would ensue. Hence she has claimed the must possess overwhelming fleets and must oppose the great advance which the other powers urge, the immunity of commerce upon the sea.

"Germany also has a case quite strong enough to give her the support of the nation."

"Do you think the talk of war between Germany and England will now prevent these two powers from entering into an arrangement such as has been proposed?"

"On the contrary," answered Mr. Carnegie, "I think the alleged animosity between the two countries is largely artificial; that the masses of the people are friendly to each other. The alarm aroused in Britain just now by the leaders of one of the parties is purely political—an attack upon the other party, which happens to have the reins of government."

Do Not Desire War.

"Mr. Balfour, the leader, although indulging in this effort to alarm people, has just stated that he does not himself believe that the people of Germany and England are desirous of war. It is not the masses of people on either side that we have to fear. These are kindly disposed to each other. It is the military and naval classes in both countries that are at the bottom of the trouble."

"In this movement now started we need not expect the military and naval classes to see their occupations gone without protest. We must expect that, in fact, that one of the powers does not suggest disagreement. Every nation is left free to judge for itself what it shall do."

"My opinion is, however, that in the most advanced countries public sentiment would soon decree a decided reduction of military and naval armament, and as confidence grew among the nations more and more, they would realize the folly of adding to these."

"We have a strong peace party in the United States. Mr. Roosevelt was never able to get more than one-half the amount he asked for the navy, and it is my belief that our republic would give the rest of the world a salutary lesson in reducing its armaments. I earnestly hope that Secretary Knox will take place one of the greatest peace ministers of our race."

"On the danger of armament, Mr. Carnegie had said:

"Nations are only aggregations of men, and the history of man proves the folly of arming themselves in the vain hope of securing immunity from attack. California is one of the recent examples. Her gold mines attracted hardy adventurers from all parts of the world. Courts of justice were unknown. Each individual resolved to become 'too powerful to be attacked,' and armed himself as the best means of securing peace and safety."

"The result was entirely the reverse, as it has proved to be with the nations. The more men armed themselves the greater the number of wars. There was no peace. Anarchy was imminent, but the best element arose and reversed this policy. They took the vigilance committee was formed of the most enlightened citizens, which was soon superseded by the regular courts of law."

"Only when the arming of men was not permitted did the reign of peace begin. Thus was that community led to peace by disarmament, and thus can the international nations be finally established and the nations rest secure under a police force to maintain, never to break, the peace."

"On the subject of ship subsidies, Mr. Carnegie said:

"The ship subsidy is just a matter of conditions. There are some few lines that would be an advantage for American commerce that I think it would be wise to give a subsidy to. One cannot say whether he is in favor of subsidies or not as a general proposition. The only attitude to take is to be favorable to some subsidies and opposed to others."

**WORK IN CITY
LIVE IN COUNTRY**

Time was when only rich people could afford to have their place of business in the city and their home in the country. Thanks to the Harrogate Company, owners of that beautiful locality on the Richmond and Petersburg Line, twelve miles from Richmond, every one can work in the city and live in the country.

Beautiful farms, from five to fifteen acres, and modern homes with every convenience, sold cheaply and on terms to suit by Vaughan & Williams, Tenth and Bank Streets.

"See them and get a home."

"A strong effort will be made to

log into an arrangement such as has been proposed?"